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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA

PA141821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1756 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jul (AFP) -- It was officially explained here today that the "particularly difficult" circumstances surrounding Central America has led to the convoking of a Contadora Group meeting of president's next Sunday in Cancun, Mexico.

An official communique issued here at noon today by the Colombian, venezuelan, Mexican, and Panamanian foreign ministers claims that "the meeting of the four chiefs of state will be held at a particularly difficult moment for the area. It is clear proof of their desired goal." The communique stresses that the Contadora Group will keep on struggling "through joint action for the benefits of a stable and lasting peace for the brother nations of Central America."

The four Contadora Group foreign ministers were still meeting at noon here today, preparing the agenda for the presidential meeting in Cancun. It was said that they are discussing a document drafted by the group's technical commission -- made up of the area's deputy foreign ministers -- in order to advance toward concrete solutions to the Central American crisis.

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR CANCUN SUMMIT REPORTED

PA150109 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0029 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] Foreign Ministers Juan Jose Amado (Panama), Bernardo Sepulveda (Mexico), Rodrigo Lloreda (Colombia), and Jose Alberto Zambrano (Venezuela) will make a final review of tomorrow's agenda and will leave for Cancun, where they will serve as an executive secretariat to the four presidents.

It was reported today that the points of the Contadora Group's agenda that it will submit to the presidents for their analysis and approval in Cancun are:

1. Gradual Disarmament of the Central American countries;

2. Withdrawal of foreign advisers from all countries;

3. A cease-fire by the guerrilla groups throughout Central America;

4. A cease-fire by all government forces throughout the area;

5. Guarantees that the peoples will achieve their self-determination through the exercise of ideological pluralism;

6. A request to the great powers to cease all military aid to the Central America countries; and

7. Urgent aid to Central America by industrialized countries to make investments in development programs.

At the present meeting, the Contadora Group's foreign ministers are analyzing a large number of documents, which they are summarizing in order to submit something concrete on Saturday to the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama who will be meeting in Cancun.

PANAMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA140435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Venezuelan and Colombian foreign ministers arrived in our country late this afternoon. The Mexican foreign secretary is expected here tonight. They will attend a Contadora Group meeting tomorrow to reexamine the Central American situation. Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III made a statement to this station about this meeting:

[Begin recording] [Amado] A couple of weeks ago, the technical group completed several observations and issued a draft document with certain recommendations. These recommendations do not necessarily meet all the needs of the Central American countries, but it is a good draft.

As a result of this work carried out by the technical group, made up basically of the deputy foreign ministers, we decided to convene another Contadora Group meeting.

During my trip to Caracas, I had the opportunity to talk with the Colombian and Venezuelan foreign ministers, and I held consultations with the Mexican foreign secretary over the telephone. The four of us agreed to lend greater speed to all these efforts. Therefore, we decided to hold tomorrow's meeting.

The foreign ministers will be arriving here this afternoon. We hope this meeting will not only result in the polishing and reinforcing of this draft, but will at the same time make other efforts to speed up the dialogue or the diplomatic negotiations in this serious Central American conflict. [end recording]

Do you remember our interview with the Nicaraguan foreign minister yesterday? Televisora Nacional asked Amado about his reaction to this:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] D'Escoto said yesterday that although he feels that Contadora is the most plausible or serious action in the search for peace in Central America, he does not find it forceful enough.

[Amado] The forcefulness that Contadora needs must come from the Central American countries. This forcefulness cannot be gained without the will of the Central American nations, without their understanding, and without a true desire to overcome this crisis through a negotiated solution. If these are not enough to provide motivation, and if they are not actions that truly promote and encourage the efforts, then Contadora will be very slow and will encounter difficulties in making progress. We want to see a very active Contadora, and if these countries believe that understanding can help overcome the crisis of violence and war, then the Contadora efforts will have very positive results.

[Unidentified reporter] The Nicaraguan Foreign minister said that it would be healthy for Panama to maintain its diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. What is the Foreign Ministry's interpretation of this?

[Amado] I Believe that it is healthy -- not to say necessary -- for any country to have diplomatic relations. We use communications as our tool of work. Obviously, this ability to communicate must be based on many factors, including a respect for the sovereign rights of eachstate, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, and on many provisions of international law. Panama will always continue to maintain the best relations with friendly countries within the framework of diplomatic communications.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you view a loss in this healthy condition if relations between these two countries were severed?

[Amado] A break in relations is always the last alternative. This occurs when there is no longer any hope for understanding, and when tolerance and flexibility no longer render positive resluts. So far Panama's relations with the international community as very positive. I think that our relations with Nicaragua have had their ups and downs because there are certain very hard and difficult factors. The bilateral trade relations we had with Nicaragua have been gradually lost because of the political realities of the two countries. Whether we like it or not, this constitutes an estrangement between the two nations.

The strife-torn situation in Central America also prompts certain doubts and questions about the possibility of continuing the use of diplomatic means as the most realistic and feasible work tool. However, there is a long stretch between experiencing this situation and making a final decision to break relations. Very bad incidents would have to occur first before the countries chose this measure because they didn't have any other way out.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think that a complete loss of this healthy condition might occur in the trade sphere you mentioned?

[Amador] I don't think so. I believe we still have a lot of understanding. Many of the problems we have in this area right now can be solved through a dialogue. Nicaragua has expressed a willingness to participate in the next meeting to be held in Panama late this month. We trust that its participation will be very positive.

[Unidentified reporter] Can it then be ruled out that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry viewed D'Escoto's remark as a veiled threat?

[Amado] I don't believe that his statement implied a threat. The position of foreign ministers is usually to keep the diplomatic path open. This is part of their duties. I think he was merely expressing a concern or stating a point of view. I don't think it was a threat or a radical position. [end recording]

CONTADORA TECHNICAL GROUP CONCLUSIONS 'REJECTED'

PA150123 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has informed ACAN-EFE that the five Central American countries have rejected the document issued by the "Contadora Technical Group" that met 21-22 June 1983 in Panama City.

The document was rejected, according to the official spokesman, "basically because it contains imprecise language and has omissions on vital matters that were debated," in addition to containing assertions not shared by some of the participants of the area.

An example of this cites "a reference" to the peaceful procedures established in the UN Charter. The same sources added that "due to the ambiguity of the document, it seems to be more of a report," and that by citing the UN procedures for the peaceful solution of conflicts "it seems to refer to a UN plan rather than to the OAS."

The Foreign Ministry told ACAN-EFE that although Costa Rica will participate in the 28 July meeting with the Contadora Group and the foreign ministers of the other Central American countries, it concurs with several of these countries that this meeting should be better prepared in order for it to be more dynamic and practical.

The official spokesman said that the Costa Rican Government hopes this meeting will lead to "concrete agreements among the five countries of the isthmus, with the Contadora Group countries as guarantors, in order to achieve peace in the context of representative and pluralist democracy."

BOLIVIA'S LECHIN NAMED ANDEAN LABOR COUNCIL PRESIDENT

PY142136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported here today that leaders of the main labor organizations of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru chose Bolivia as the headquarters of the Andean Labor Council and designated Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) leader Juan Lechin Oquendo as the council's president.

During the last pleanum, delegates unanimously endorsed Bolivia's claim for an access to the sea, the strengthening of its democratic process and the workers' struggle to enforce majority comanagement in state-run mining enterprises.

In other major resolutions, the council expressed its support for the Chilean people's struggle against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet and for the restoration of democracy in Argentina. The council also condemned the U.S. intervention in Central America.

It was reported that the Andean Labor Council will organize a 1-hour walk out all over Latin-America on a date that has not yet been set to protest the IMF impositions on the governments of the region.

Colombian Alfonso Vargas Tovar and Bolivian Orlando Capriles Villazon are the council's vice president and permanent secretary, respectively.

CHURCH DISCUSSES CGT PROPOSALS WITH POLITICIANS

PY142046 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Social Pastoral Committee of the Argentine Episcopate Conference this morning met with the highest authorities of the Federal Alliance with whom they discussed the economic proposal which the two branches of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] submitted to the church.

The meeting was attended by the president of the mentioned political group and the members of the ticket "Candidates to the Presidency Of The Nation," in addition to other members of this new political group.

Msgr Justo Oscar Laguna, president of the Social Pastoral Committee, referring to meetings held with political groups, said that the talks which the Episcopate hold do not mean that the church is engaging in politics, as one important daily of this capital reported. The church official stated that the church is concerned about and cannot avoid this concern -- the peoples' interests. He pointed out that the Social Pastoral Committee shares these concerns and could eventually act as mediator since it is a different level from that of the parties involved.

INTRANSIGENT PARTY URGES MULTIPARTY TALKS

PY131710 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jul (NA) -- The Intransigent Party reported today that it will not participate in any other Multiparty Group meetings as long as the leaders of the parties forming the group do not hold a meeting.

The Intransigent Party, led by former Buenos Aires Province Governor Oscar Alende, also announced that it had only participated in this afternoon's meeting between the members of the political pentagon and the episcopate's pastoral-social team to "learn about what had been discussed" previously between the latter and the two CGT's [General Confederation of Labor]

ADMIRAL MASSERA'S APPEAL FOR RELEASE OVERRULED

PY141836 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1823 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (DYN) -- The Federal Court of Appeals confirmed today the preventive custody of former navy commander in chief Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera. The court also overruled his appeal for release from jail. Therefore, Massera will remain under arrest at the Buenos Aires naval base.

In turn, the court reversed the preventive custody ruling against Captain Eduardo Invierno, retired.

The warrants for preventive custody against Massera and Invierno were issued by Federal Judge Oscar Salvi in the Fernando Branca disappearance case.

LABOR LEADER ESCAPES ATTACK UNINJURED

FY142137 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1152 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (DYN) -- Police sources report that union leader Roberto Gioannini, who heads the "Luis Natalini" faction of the Federal Capital Light and Power Union, escaped uninjured from an attack early today, when several persons shot at him and fled.

Individuals in two Ford Falcon cars shot more than thirty times at Gioannini at 0430 in front of block 11 of the housing complex located on Azcurrain and Rivadavia Streets, in the Buenos Aires neighborhood of San Fernando.

The 36-year-old leader, who was leaving home on his way to his office, saved his life by throwing himself to the ground and staying there until the four men who attacked him fled in their cars. Gioannini later reported the attack to the local police.

Police personnel found 8 blank cartridges of a 12-gauge shotgun, 10 11.25-caliber pistol cartridges and 15 9-mm cartridges.

Gioannini has demanded that union leaders and the courts investigate what he considers to be a lack of information on the legal status and on the accounts and management of the Buenos Aires Light and Power Union. This union had been intervened from March 1976 to 24 November 1982, when a normalization committee took over.

WRAP-UP ON SITUATION IN FLOODED AREAS

FY141529 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1030 GMT on 14 July carries a report on the flood situation in northeastern Argentina.

The announcer reports that Santa Fe authorities are concerned over the fact that for almost 1 week the river level at Puerto Iguazu has remained at 40 meters. After having dropped slightly, the river started to rise again, reaching 39.39 meters last night. Provincial authorities are also studying the possibility of resuming land transit with Entre Rios, the Mesopotamia, Brazil and Uruguay through the unpaved dirt highway 39 in order to detour traffic bound for the north from the Hernandarias tunnel. The number of evacuated persons in the capital of the province amounts to 22,885.

In Chaco Province the Parana River level reached 8.20 meters at Barranquera port this morning, but it is expected that it will rise to approximately 8.40 meters next week.

Corrientes authorities have disclosed that although the situation has improved it continues to rain throughout the province. It was also disclosed that the sluice gates of the Itaipu Dam had to be partially opened, thus causing the Parana River to rise slightly.

The Paraguay River throughout Argentine territory continues to drop, while the Uruguay River has started to drop at San Javier and Garruchos.

Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 14 July also carries a wrapup on the flood situation in Northeastern Argentina.

A relay from Puerto Iguazu reports that the provincial government has decided to ration fuel due to the difficulties in receiving supplies because most highways are cut off by floods. The situation in this province is still critical due to the rising of the Parana River. It was disclosed in Brazil that the Itaipu Dam flood gates will be closed completely for 48 hours to lessen the water flow.

The Paraguay River level is dropping all along the Formosa Province coast but is rising at Chaco Province due to the quantity of water flowing down the Parana. The river level in Pilcomayo is 7.72 meters, Formosa 9.42 meters, Puerto Bermejo 8.57 meters and Isla del Cerrito 9.38 meters.

A relay from Resistencia reports that the Negro River has risen more than 20 cm, the same as the Parana River which has reached a height of 8.22 meters in front of Puerto Barranquera.

A relay from Corrientes reports that the Parana River level in front of Santo Rome has reached 16.98 meters but it is hoped that it will drop by tomorrow. Evacuations total over 135 persons and continue in this town. Santo Tome-Buenos Aires railway service has been interrupted since the lines are under water.

Leaders of the Entre Riso regional branch of the General Confederation of Labor say that more than 15,000 workers are without jobs as a consequence of the suspension of the fruit harvest in Entre Rios and southern Corrientes.

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

PY141843 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Yesterday members of the economic sector analyzed the agenda of an Argentine trade delegation which will visit the USSR, GDR and Romania. The delegation will be headed by Trade Secretary Alberto Noguera and will be made up by Energy Secretary Alieto Guadagni and some 30 businessmen, especially of the petrochemical and iron and steel industry.

In the USSR the Argentine representatives will analyze with Soviet authorities the USSR's possible participation in hydroelectric projects such as the Middle Parana and the electrification of the railway line between Retiro and Rosario.

In the GDR the delegation will analyze the possibility of purchasing double decker buses for the urban transportation service.

In Romania they will review the cooperation agreement signed by the two countries and the possibility of reaching an agreement for building 200 railway containers for the Argentine railway.

SILES DOES NOT ACCEPT MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS

PY141730 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Government House news by (Daniel Alarcon Morales]

[Excerpt] Just as we reported last night, President Siles Zuazo has refused to accept the resignations submitted by Finance Minister Claudio Machicado and Planning Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado. He reasserted his full support for the activities they are carrying out as members of the cabinet.

Last night at the Government House press room Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena read a declaration in which the government announces that it is holding a series of negotiations with other political parties, members of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government, that is, the MNRI [National Revolutionary Movement of the Left]; the Bolivian Communist Party and the Christian Democratic Party, all of which also expressed their support for the president's decision to refuse the ministers' resignations.

VICE PRESIDENT PAZ ZAMORA ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY141336 [Editorial Report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 0135 GMT on 14 July broadcasts a live 24-minute address by Vice President of Bolivia Jaime Paz Zamora. As the broadcast begins, the Bolivian national anthem is played.

The vice president begins by referring to the upcoming municipal elections and to the legal mechanisms involved in the approval of the law calling for the elections. He explains that Congress has initially approved a law calling for municipal elections in the second week of December 1983; however, the congressional advisory committee, Paz Zamora goes on to explain, has debated over the legal mechanism by which the modifications proposed by the executive branch should be included in the text of the law, taking into account that the bill was submitted to the executive branch on 9 May and that the congressional recess, which began on 12 May 1983, will end on 6 August 1983.

After commenting on the two different views that legislators have on this situation, the Bolivian vice president notes that the upcoming municipal elections must comply with the provisions of the National Electoral Law. Therefore, he explains, the municipal elections must be called for by a law that must be promulgated at least 6 months before the date set for the elections. Paz Zamora remarks that it will be necessary to set a later date for the elections in order to comply with this requirement.

The vice president reports that he consulted several sectors about this problem and that despite attacks from different sectors within Congress, he has always tried to respect the will of the people and the laws of the republic and "to avoid, at a critical time for Bolivia, a confrontation between the executive branch and Congress."

The vice president says: "I have done my very best to reach agreement, accord and consensus on the basis of an open and frank dialogue. Today I am pleased to report that, after the last consultations held, I can tell you -- in my capacity as president of Congress and vice president of the republic -- that consensus has been reached by the president of the republic and by a majority in Congress, in the sense that the municipal elections, which are a deep aspiration of the Bolivian people, should be held as soon as permitted by law. This means that we can report to you that those elections can be held in the first quarter of 1984, that is, 2 or at most 3 months later than the date initially set by Congress."

Paz Zamora adds: "I can make this announcement on the basis of the consensus reached by both the executive branch and Congress, with the hope that this consensus will be confirmed by the national Congress when it resumes its activities on 6 August."

After saying that Congress will set the new date for the elections and will draft a new law for municipal elections, Paz Zamora ends his speech: "In conclusion, dear fellow countrymen, I want to tell you that now that the expectations of the entire people center around the recomposition of the executive branch, as was reported by the president of the republic himself, Congress makes a calm, courageous and responsible pledge to turn this hope of the Bolivian people into a reality in keeping with the law and within the period extending to the first quarter of 1984. I am sure that all of us are aware that we must build our nation and democracy and that we Bolivians will have the nation and democracy that we are able to build ourselves. I want to make a call for hope and optimism because Bolivians have everything they need to build a strong and developed nation capable of attaining its own progress. Hardships are tremendous but our will to win and, above all, to find solutions will help us overcome our difficulties. God bless the republic. Good night my dear fellow countrymen."

ARMED FORCES DENY CLASH WITH PARAGUAYANS

FY141725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1637 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jul (AFP) -- The headquarters of the Bolivian Armed Forces categorically denied today in La Paz that an armed clash took place near Anahi, 1,140 km east of this capital, between an army patrol and a group of armed Paraguayans.

According to the Santa Cruz morning paper EL MUNDO, four Paraguayans were reportedly killed in the clash out of a total of 200 who were illegally exploiting precious stones in the region.

The military report added that this type of information should be checked out before publication, since it jeopardizes national security. It concluded by saying that the reports are untrue and that the clash did not take place.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO DEPARTS FOR CLEVELAND 14 JULY

FY141317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1231 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Brazilian President General Joao Baptista Figueiredo departed today at 0910 local time (1210 GMT) for Cleveland, where he will have his blood circulation system examined again.

This examination will determine whether the Brazilian chief of state, who suffered a heart attack in 1981, will need a bypass operation.

Before departing today at 1210 GMT on a direct flight to Cleveland, Figueiredo handed over the presidency to Vice President Aureliano Chaves.

COMPARISON OF FIGUEIREDO ADDRESS ON ECONOMY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on 14 July carries on page 24 the text of President Figueiredo's and Vice President Chaves' speeches, as well as Decree-Law 2045 of 13 July 1983. These press versions have been compared with the version carried by Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese at 2330 GMT on 13 July and published in the 14 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages D 1 - D 3, permitting the following fills and corrections to be made:

Page D 1, paragraph one, line four reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... involve national security.

I call this meeting in view of the scope and all-encompassing nature of the problem to make a decision, even if it....(rewording)

Paragraph four, line two reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... Article 55 and Item I of the Constitution....(supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph five, line one reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... economic policy over the next few years demand the active participation.... (adding missing words and rewording)

Paragraph six, line two reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... remain elements which strangle the Brazilian economy as the result of the international crises .... (rewording)

Paragraph eight, line one reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... decisive, although temporary, measures in order.... (supplying indistinct word)

Paragraph nine, line one reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... that the success of the program for economic recovery depends on a consistent policy of income distribution so as to fairly spread out the burden imposed by the process.... (rewording)

Page D2, paragraph two, last line reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... [consumers price index]

Paragraph 3. In emergency cases....(correcting paragraph number)

Paragraph three, line three reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:... in accordance with Chapter VI of the Consolidated.... (changing "Article 6" to "Chapter VI"

Paragraph three, from last line reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...interests.

Article 11. In addition to the adjustment provided for in Article 2, salary raises can be negotiated through agreements, collective bargainings....(rephrasing).

Paragraph four, line three reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...variation of real GDP [Gross Domestic Product] per capital during....(changing "production" to "GDP").

Paragraph eight, from last line reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...6-month adjustments.

Single paragraph. The debt balances that may eventually result from exercising the option in accordance with the terms of Article 4 will be paid by SFH clients, after current contracts have run out under a contractual extension the terms of which will be agreed upon.

Article 5. The...(supplying indistinct passage).

Paragraph nine, first line reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...interior minister can issue the resolutions necessary for the implementation of provisions under Article 3...(rewording).

Paragraph eleven, line two reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...is a solemn and serious moment. Based on...(supplying indistinct word).

Paragraph twelve, line five reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...and by cultivating the most noble traits of our national character, you, Your Excellency...(rewording).

Page D3, paragraph two, line one reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...President Joao Figueiredo, I can assure you, with the modesty and firmness which are my personal traits, that during your....(supplying indistinct words and rephrasing).

Paragraph three, line two reads in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO:...I will fulfill, true to the full significance of Your Excellency's words. Thank you very...(rewording).

'PARTICIPACAO' GROUP EXCLUDED FROM PDS BOARD

Figueiredo Ban Denied

PY142142 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Carlos Atila, spokesman of the Presidency, denied a report published by JORNAL DO BRASIL yesterday stated that President Figueiredo will not accept the appointment of any of the members of the dissident "Participacao" slate for the National Executive Board of the Social Democractic Party [PDS].

Atila stated that the government continues to analyze the results of the PDS convention with the purpose of establishing the party's executive board and that any decision which the Planalto Palace takes is in agreement with the party's leadership.

However, the spokesman admitted that the position of the members of the official slate not to allow the members of the dissident slate to occupy the post of secretary general is the position of the government.

Group's Demands Rejected

PY142144 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Yesterday the talks aimed at the establishment of the Social Democratic Party (PDS) Is National Executive Board reached a stalemate when Senator Jose Sarnei, president of PDS, rejected the demand of the members of the dissident "Participacao" slate to name the secretary general.

Deputy Teodorico Ferraco (Espiritu Santo), leader of the dissident group, stated: "If so, we will not accept any other posts in the party's leadership nor will be responsible for the parties leadership."

Sarnei, who together with other leaders of the PDS met with President Figueiredo for the first time after the convention held on Sunday, termed the dissidents' attitude "dangerous since the doors for negotiations should never be closed in politics."

WEATHER PROBLEMS, POSSIBLE CROP LOSSES VIEWED

Flooding Described

PY131415 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Summary] Yesterday helicopters could reach the town of Rio do Sul in Santa Catarina State, carrying medicines, food, drinking water and tarp tents for the homeless. It was necessary for the flood victims themselves to prepare a special landing site for the helicopters, since water covers the whole area. Even the mayor had to leave the city hall offices and join the homeless, carrying bags and trying to convince the population not to panic.

In Santa Catarina State, in addition to the desperation caused by the floods, looters add to the troubles faced by the population.

In Parana State there are 50,000 homeless, 9 deaths, and 6 districts without electric power. Many flood victims are isolated. The Parana governor in Brasilia, interviewed by Radio Bandeirantes, drew a picture of the situation, mentioning electric power outages, the lack of drinking water and the blockade of roadways. "What is needed most are tarp tents, as there is a cold front closing in, and medicines and good. The rest will come later, after roads and bridges have been repaired."

The Sao Paulo State government also joins the nationwide campaign launched to help the flood victims. Governor Franco Montoro has allocated 1.139 billion cruzeiros to aid the flood-hit states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. "Steps have been taken to assist our brothers in the south," the government said, "by sending them 3 tons of beans, 3 tons of rice, 30,000 pieces of clothing, and by placing two helicopters at the disposal of the Parana and Santa Catarina State governments."

In Rio Grande do Sul, the governor has declared a state of emergency for 59 districts. In total, 92 districts in Rio Grande do Sul have been hit by the floods. Up to yesterday afternoon, the floods had left 20,000 persons homeless. The Uruguay River continues to rise as it keeps raining in its headquarter area. The eastern part of Santa Catarina State is devastated. About 70 percent of the crops are lost. Thousands of persons have been left homeless.

The weather report for the southern part of Brazil indicates that it is still raining in the headwaters of the rivers. The weather tends to improve, although a temperature drop is expected. Blankets will become necessary for the flood victims.

A report from Congonhas airport indicates that a Varig flight is expected in San Paulo, carrying 8 tons of vaccines, medicines, and other donations from the United States for the flood victims in Santa Catarina state. Varig has offered its services for carrying food, medicines and donations for the Santa Catarina food victims.

Crop Losses Anticipated

PY141733 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] To date, Brazil has lost approximately 50 billion cruzeiros in agriculture due to the rains in the south and the drought in the north, according to figures furnished by the National Grain Exporters Association. Consequently, the chairman of that organization, (Pedro Ferreira Paus), anticipates that the country will have to import rice, beans and probably corn.

CORRECTION TO PAGE D 3, 11 JULY DAILY REPORT

The following is a correction to the 11 July DAILY REPORT, page D 3:

MORE FOREIGN BANKS LOANS REQUESTED

PY081319 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 16

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government has submitted to the economy subcommittee of Brazil's creditor banks an application for a $3.5 billion loan for this year. This application was prepared taking into account $6 billion of interbank deposits under project 4 [one of four projects presented by Brazil in December 1982 as part of an overall program for refinancing its foreign debt], and $8.5 billion of commercial credit under project 3.

The application has...

[Providing missing headline, sourceline and first paragraph]

PINOCHET RESPONDS TO POPE'S CALL FOR PEACE

PY142239 Paric AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today said that his government has always been prepared for dialogue. This was in response to Pope John Paul's call that violence should be avoided and peace should prevail in Chile.

"We have always been prepared for dialogue, The pope is talking about nonviolence and dialogue. Dialogue was discovered many years ago," the chief executive emphasized.

Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer said on Wednesday that it is obvious that the government is bound to share the remarks of His Holiness, the pope, especially as far as condemnation of violence and the call for dialogue goes.

Pinochet also added that Chileans can be assured that everything is under control and there are no problems. He concluded by saying that the outrages which vandals perpetrated on Tuesday are isolated cases.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS VALDES' RELEASE

PY150020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The Chilean Government has appealed the court decision releasing former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes and five other persons involved in the "affair of the leaflets." Ambrosio Rodriguez, legal counsel for the Interior Ministry, said that the court will probably view this new appeal next Monday.

VALDES CLAIMS COURT UPHOLDS RIGHT TO DISSENT

PY150146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Two opposition leaders agreed today that the courts have upheld the right to dissent in Chile.

Gabriel Valdes, who was foreign minister during Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic administration (1964-70), said that "the ruling of the courts has upheld the right to dissent and to make public any disagreement with the government."

Jorge Lavandero, president of the National Development Project (PRODEN), said that "the military regime can no longer stop the national protests."

Valdes, Lavandero, Jose de Gregorio -- former Christian Democratic Party secretary -- sociologist Alejandro Duarte, theology student Daniel Cierra and Carmen Meza -- the owner of a printing house -- were released yesterday.

A ruling by the Santiago Court of Appeals, issued in response to a court injunction filed by the detainees' lawyers, speeded up their release.

According to Lavandero, the Chilean courts' ruling has "upheld freedom of expression and the right of petition" and has asserted that the protests "were not illegal" and that "the press cannot be subject to censorship."

Lavandero charged that he "was held in a pigpen rather than a jail, with a cement floor and with no lights, no water, no plumbing fixtures -- there was only an empty paint can -- and with no blankets while the temperature was below zero."

Lavandero expressed appreciation for "the international solidarity" and said that this solidarity and the conviction that he was struggling for a just cause gave him strength to stage a hunger strike during the 5 days of his detention.

COPPER WORKER CONFEDERATION LEADER SEGUEL FIRED

PY142035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1754 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The state-run company "CODELCO" [Copper Corporation-Chile] has notified Copper Workers Confederation President Rodolfo Seguel, who is in jail, of its decision to cancel his contract. The note sent to Seguel indicates that as of 12 July "the company cancelled his contract" and that "he will not be entitled to any compensation."

The note, signed by CODELCO deputy manager, adds that the decision was made on the basis of the State Internal Security Law. The note charges that Seguel undertook "several actions for the purpose of inciting or promoting work stoppages in the company, and also many other illegal deeds liable for punishment under the aforementioned law."

SPAIN'S PROTEST OVER ARRESTS REJECTED

PY122141 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1937 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 12 Jul (EFE) -- Chile rejected today Spain's protest over the arrest of three Christian Democratic leaders on the grounds that the arrest is a "judicial" question and the protest "an interference in internal affairs."

After a 45-minute meeting with Spanish Ambassador to Chile Miguel Solano Aza, Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer said that "we consider acting in this manner as interference in state internal affairs."

Ambassador Aza presented today the Spanish Government's protest over the arrests.

The Chilean minister added that his government rejected the protest "because it considers the arrest as a purely judicial matter."

Schweitzer said that "the Spanish ambassador and I hope this matter can be resolved as soon as possible so that Chilean-Spanish friendship can continue down the path it has always maintained."

The Spanish ambassador told EFE: "I went to the Foreign Ministry to comply with instructions from my government. I talked to the foreign minister to present to him the Spanish Government's protest over the situation involving Messr Valdes, De Gregorio and Lavandero since last Saturday."

DEFENSE SECRETARY REPORTS ON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

FL141924 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The permanent campaign against drug traffic succeeded in destroying drugs valued at 1,272,000 pesos (some $848,000) [figures as received] in the drug market, the Secretariat of National Defense reported today. National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Gardoqui said they had destroyed 99.4 hectares of poppy and 115.2 hectares of marijuana [figures as received] throughout the country. The chief of the Mexican Armed Forces said they had arrested 164 persons who were charged with drug trafficking, seizing from them 24.7 kilograms of poppy seeds, 85.5 kilograms of marijuana seeds, and 1.2 kilograms of poppy "paste" with a black market value of 699,000 pesos (about $4,660). Arevalo Gardoqui explained they had also seized 1 kilogram of heroin valued at 7 million pesos (a little over $46,666) and 4.9 tons of marijuana with an estimated value of 29 million pesos (some $193,333).

LEFTIST GROUPS FEAR 'TOTAL' ECONOMIC STAGNATION

PA141530 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Jun 83 p 8-a

[Text] The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], the Mexican Workers Party [PMT], the Socialist Current [CS], the Communist Left Unity [UIC], the Authentic Labor Front [FAT], and the Independent Central Organization of Agricultural Workers and Peasants [CIOAC] stated in a joint communique issued yesterday that the Mexican economy is leaning toward greater distortion, and, as it begins to resemble the U.S. economy, the risk of total stagnation increases.

The analysis by representatives of the six organizations, distributed yesterday in a nine-page document, explains that the economy's symptoms are disconcerting: "The high production rate of recent years has fallen drastically; unemployment has multiplied; the high cost of living is uncontrollable and will surpass the government forecast of 60-percent annual inflation; all the small businesses are in danger of imminent bankruptcy ...."

It states that production plans are far from reasonable due to a lack of integration, because the tendency continues to produce consumer goods for the high-income levels. Our financial, technological, and trade dependence on the United States has reached dangerous levels.

The organizations that signed the communique form the National Committee for Defending the Popular Economy (CNDEP). The document was sent to parties, unions, and other social groups that met yesterday morning at a Mexico City theater.

The organizations claim that the burden on consumers, which in 1965 was 10.6 percent of current income, will be 20 percent in 1983, while taxes on capital are decreasing. They add that the banking system, on the other hand, changed owners but not functions, and the increased interest rates have made credit for production inaccessible.

The organizations also say that "the revolutionary nationalism declared by the PRI and the government is, in reality, the transnationalization of the economy," and to argue the point, they cite the recent sale of automobile companies and the attempts to expedite the entry of foreign capital, adding: "We are opposed to our country being converted into an assembly plant."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT HAS NOT ASKED FOR PANAMANIAN TROOPS

PA141555 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jul 83 p 4A

[Article by correspondent Hubert Solano]

[Excerpt] President Luis Alberto Monge said yesterday that he has not asked the Panamanian Government to send troops to protect our country against the problems in Central America, especially Nicaragua.

The president spoke yesterday at the inauguration of a 40-unit housing project in Batan, Limon, together with General Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of the Panama National Guard. He said that since Paredes' arrival on Thursday, he and Paredes had discussed the support that the two countries should give each other to continue the struggle to preserve the democratic system. This does not imply that Panama will send troops here. He said, "I hope we never need to ask for that."

MONGE COMMENTS ON INVASION OF BANANA FARMS

PA141735 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Commenting on the invasion of plantations of the Banana Company in southern Costa Rica, President Luis Alberto Monge admitted that there was lack of foresight on the land problem. I must say that preventive measures should have been adopted, President Monge said in clear reference to the lack of action in the agricultural sector.

On the recommendation of President Monge, due to the seriousness of the situation in southern Costa Rica, the National Security Council decided to immediately send a commission made up of Planning Minister Claudio Volio and Jose Manuel Salazar Navarrete, executive president of the Agrarian Development Institute, IDA, to draft a report on the invasion of banana plantations.

Most of the peasants who have invaded plantations of the Banana Company in southern Costa Rica cannot be accused of participating in destabilization actions, President Monge said. Nevertheless, he pointed out that most of the leaders who participate in this type of movement are linked with extreme leftist groups that want to use the problem for political ends. The president said the government has to deal with the land problem as quickly as possible. He indicated that the lack of preventive measures has been a mistake. According to the reports reaching the authorities, the situation in southern Costa Rica is increasingly serious.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS AMNESTY LAW FOR 30 DAYS

PA150134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly of El Salvador today extended for 30 days the amnesty and citizens rehabilitation law, effective 17 July. During its plenary session, the Assembly unanimously approved a resolution that this law, which has been in effect since 17 May, should continue until 15 August, with the condition that it will only be applied to Salvadorans who are up in arms.

According to Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, the deputies took this action in response to a request from President Alvaro Magana.

In the 58 days the amnesty and citizens rehabilitation law has been in effect, a total of 758 persons have benefitted from it: 540 political prisoners have been released, and 218 guerrillas have laid down their arms to return to a normal life, the authorities reported.

COPREFA CALLS RIGHTS COMMISSION REBEL FRONT

PA141650 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jul 83 pp 11, 59

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee; no date or place given]

[Excerpts] The ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] is using the Human Rights Commission (CDHES), formerly directed by Marianela Garcia Diaz, transforming it into a vehicle for political agitation, according to reports received from Mexico. This action has been taken in view of the problem posed by the democratic opening established by the Apaneca Pact and the humanitarian organizations that derived from it, specifically, the Human Rights Commission.

The problem is aggravated by the internal problems that the CDHES is currently confronting, because the various political tendencies that comprise it have been struggling for the last 3 years to control the organization. There are two well-defined factions in that political instrument of the guerrillas. On one side, there is the FPL [People's Liberation Forces] and what is known as the "independent" grou. The other side is comprised of the FARN [Armed Forces of National Resistance] and the ERP.

The FPL controls the commission's entire external apparatus, including information.

The ERP has prepared an action plan to be executed regardless of whether the commission remanins united or separate. In the latter case, it would have to seek the means to finance itself. This plan covers domestic affairs and establishes the lines that must be followed in the face of an electoral process.

The ERP admits that it has no political influence among the people, so it does not have front organizations to express its views. Thus the importance of CDHES.

CDHES will serve to express ERP positions, but in human rights language and taking advantage of the spaces that will be made available in the media due to the elections. The commission will thus become the means of expression of the ERP's political platform, which is currently being drafted in Mexico.

There is also an international plan to influence the certification that President Ronald Reagan must present to the U.S. Senate on 11 July, concerning the human rights situation in El Salvador.

This plan contemplates two basic instruments: one, a "well prepared" film "which would have an impact in the United States," and would help conceal the democratic process in El Salvador. The other, a written publication, would include interviews, photographs, and statements.

In order to achieve all this, the ERP needs funds. These it plans to obtain by means of a "financial plan" that is currently being structured. This plan would specifically call for kidnappings, bank holdups, and extortions in various parts of the country. However, the CDHES' internal division continues to be the major problem, since it reflects the power struggle within the guerrilla movement. This internal conflict is a serious obstacle to the functioning of this "important instrument of political agitation," as the ERP defines the CDHES.

D'AUBUISSON: 'WE WILL NEVER' SHARE POWER

PA141740 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jul 83 pp 4, 19

[Text] Salvadoran Assembly President Major Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta has said: "Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador to Central America, met with the Political Commission of the Constituent Assembly during his recent visit."

"At request of those interested, he also met later with the leaders of all political parties. The activities he has been carrying out since he was appointed representative of President Reagan's administration are commendable, as are the efforts to support the National Unity Government in finding an adequate pacification formula. We start with the premise that we will never accept any dialogue or negotiation that entails sharing power. Stone has this very clear, as does President Reagan."

D'Aubuisson added: "We remarked to him that we acknowledge his efforts and that the Peace Commission has been organized within the National Unity government for the purpose of promoting peace. In the same way it has been working with the amnesty law, that Peace Commission can work with all those amnestied, those who have surrendered their arms and themselves, who have agreed to be processed by the Rehabilitation Commission. The Peace Commission has been doing just that. You have seen in the papers that this amnesty has worked better than other amnesties, which have been announced only as political bluffs."

"Supposedly, and this does not interfere with our sovereignty, Stone had received several requests from the rebel leaders to hold talks with him, initially because -- I believe -- they have serious internal problems, "D'Aubuisson said.

"Now, the rebels do not believe he is serious, since in this type of transaction they would have to address themselves to him personally or privately, not in public as they have been doing. They have made a public request because they are more interested in a political show than in a positive or sure reality. Remember, when the rebels offered to hold a dialogue they created much publicity in the papers and other media."

"However, Stone accepted them and said he would lose nothing by listening to them, but that would never interfere with our government's decision." Maj D'Aubuisson concluded: "For this reason, we believe the Peace Commission and the election process are the starting point for a dialogue."

INDIANS ASK U.S. FOR HELP IN MURDER CASE

PA141835 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Sonsonate Department Indians will ask U.S. congressmen and senators, through the World Indian Association, for assistance so that the murder of some 70 peasants and Indians from the (Las Hojas) cooperative does not remain unpunished.

The Indians pointed out that President Magana, in his recent visit to the United States, stated that those responsible for the crimes against the Indians had been detained and were being tried, but that is entirely false. In addition, according to our sources, persecution and threats against witnesses by the authorities have continued in Sonsonate. For this reason, they will ask for U.S. aid.

HAVANA NOTES SALVADORAN FIGHTING; CITES DUARTE

PA140358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador have inflicted nine dead and wounded on the regime's army during an ambush staged near Apastepeque, San Vicente Department.

A Salvadoran Army spokesman admitted that a second lieutenant was among those killed during this armed confrontation, and another officer was among the injured. He added that the insurgents blew up five high-tension poles along the northern highway, causing a blackout in Chalatenango Department.

Press reports indicated that confrontations between guerrilla forces and Salvadoran Army troops have taken place in several towns of Morazan, San Miguel, and Chalatenango departments.

International news agencies report that Jose Napoleon Duarte, a former Salvadoran regime chief, has suggested the possibility of postponing elections in El Salvador this year. According to these sources, Duarte, who is in Bonn, told the press that the legislative and municipal elections scheduled for the latter part of the year might be postponed because of technical problems caused by the fact that they are to take place at the same time.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

CONARA Plan Criticized

PA140427 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Attention Salvadoran people and human rights organizations. Here are some of the advances that the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, has made in San Vicente and Usulutan Departments. A total of 97 bodies of Salvadoran citizens were found in San Jose Buenavista, San Vicente Department. The gloomy discovery of these bodies was the result of the many complaints regarding arrests and disappearances, in which the army has been involved.

These clandestine graves seem to be the most important work inaugurated up to this time by the CONARA plan. But if they think that they will subdue the people of San Vicente with terror, they are wrong. The people of the Departments of San Vicente and Usulutan will continue to be bulwarks of the revolutionary struggle.

Despite the great propaganda display in favor of the CONARA plan to try and conceal the genocidal army's crimes, the peasants who are murdered and kidnapped every day are the most eloquent proof of CONARA'S real face.

San Vicente Victory Reported

PA141655 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The plan of the National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, is beginning to crumble in San Vicente Department. Revolutionary blows are confirming CONARA'S complete failure. Our revolutionary forces in San Vicente Department are hitting the puppet army.

Our forces have recovered more rifles in San Vicente Department. In La Joya Canton, on the banks of the Acahuapa River, our military units ambushed a puppet army company, inflicting casualties and recovering materiel. This is how the CONARA plan is working in San Vicente.

We have been informed by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front that on Monday, 11 July, at 1100, an enemy company of soldiers from the Cazadores Battalion who were on patrol along the banks of the Acahuapa River in La Joya Canton was ambushed by our brave fighters. Fighting ensued and the forces of the dictatorship were defeated. The report from our companeros indicates that the enemy patrol had 11 dead and many wounded. Their deed include an officer, 2d Lieutenant Escanilla Tica, who was the enemy column commander. Our brave fighters in San Vicente recovered eitht U.S. M-16 rifles, a military communication radio and other materiel. The successful revolutionary operation was directed by Companero Jorge Rivera.

Opposition to Elections

PA141900 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The whole world knows who will win the Salvadoran elections, unless the North Americans change their mind, of course. Everybody knows the results of the Salvadoran elections. Everything has been so much publicized that there is no room for doubt.

The North Americans sent the generous amount of $8 million to make election preparation -- that is, for propaganda, stamps, cards, the salaries of the Central Election Council, etc. The North Americans have invested millions in the local and international news media to make believe that elections are the solution to the political, economic, and social crisis in the country. They have also committed President Reagan's word of honor to the U.S. Congress. All this, in an effort to show that monsignors, U.S. nuns, and presidents of international human rights commissions are no longer murdered in our country. It is an effort to show that mortars are not fired at the civilian population, that there are no illegal cemeteries, and that people are not arrested and found missing every day. It is an effort to show, in other words, that the conditions are here for elections, even if they have to take place in the midst of fighting.

The North Americans have shut Duarte's mouth, they have hidden the pistols from D'Aubuisson, they have changed Garcia for Vides Casanova, they have twice changed their ambassador. All this has cost the North Americans many dollars. But the most difficult job of the North Americans has been to keep the national Army afloat. We all know that without the Army there would not be elections in El Salvador. But the millions, the planes, the mortars, the rifles, the helicopters, the advisers, and all the millions put by the North Americans are not enough to win the war.

They have had some problems. The president of the Central Election Council said that the elections could not be held because there was no money to finance them. However, the North Americans were not going to permit that. Reagan has already asked the U.S. Congress for another $3.5 million for machines, computers, observers' quarters, etc.

All this indicates that the Salvadoran elections have been proposed, designed, organized, and -- especially -- paid for by the United States.

To be clearer: The North Americans have done the flooring for the elections and therefore the North Americans own the Salvadoran elections. The North Americans have bought the votes and there will be one winner in the Salvadoran elections: the North Americans, of course.

HONDURAS

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA 'PRACTICALLY PARALYZED'

PA142020 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Paco Medina Argenal report]

[Text] The governments of Honduras and Nicaragua have practically dismissed the possibility that they might meet within the next 6 months to discuss their trade problems. Authorities of the Finance and Economy Ministries have disclosed with surprise that trade with Nicaragua is practically paralyzed for a number of reasons. One of the causes is the neighboring country's inadequate export production, the result of its government's decisions directing production toward domestic consumption. To this one must add Nicaragua's shortage of foreign exchange to pay for its imports.

In order to take advantage of the transit of their merchandise by land through Nicaragua en route to Costa Rica, certain Honduran industrialists continue to supply part of those products to the Nicaraguan market. As a result of this, we find that, in general terms, Honduras has a commercial deficit of 3.1 million lempiras in its trade with Nicaragua; but within the framework of the bilateral treaty, the commercial balance is favorable to Honduras by 697,000 lempiras.

Nicaragua exports to us barely 9.9 million lempiras in merchandise a year. Honduras, on the other hand, exports 10.6 million lempiras to Nicaragua. Although market problems generally demand attention by both sides two or three times a year, Honduran technicians now predict that Nicaragua is the only country in the area with which it will not be necessary to meet during the remaining 6 months, because trade between the two countries is practically paralyzed.

In relation to the cooling of our commercial relations with Nicaragua, the president of the Central Bank said yesterday that Nicaragua owes Honduras 30 million lempiras for exports to that country, while El Salvador's pending debt totals 4 million lempiras. In addition to being warmongers, Honduras' neighbors are poor clients, the president of the Central Bank of Honduras said yesterday, while announcing that Honduras will break commercial relations with Nicaragua because the latter is unwilling to pay this debt of 30 million lempiras.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON DEFENSE SITUATION

PA140355 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Colonel Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Honduran Air Force, was in San Pedro Sula to attend the 14th anniversary of the Colonel Armando Escalon Air Base. After the ceremony, Col Lopez held a news conference in which he discussed matters of general interest and also Nicaragua's arms buildup.

[Begin Lopez recording] The government and the Armed Forces are aware of Nicaragua's arms buildup. As our Armed Forces commander in chief has said, it certainly is not for civic purposes. It has to be in order to attack the other Central American countries. [end recording]

When asked about the possibility of an armed clash between Honduras and Nicaragua, Col Lopez said: [Begin Lopez recording] There is that possibility. They have the arms to attack any of our countries. Part of the plans of the Marxist-Leninist government is to destabilize the governments of the region, either by a treacherous attack or by the infiltration of guerrillas. [end recording]

In relation to Nicaraguan Government accusations against Honduras at international forums, Col Lopez added: [Begin Lopez recording] What the nine Nicaraguan commanders are conducting is, in effect, a propaganda war. Our people should not listen to it. This does not mean that we should remain with our arms folded. Their accusations are aimed at damaging Honduras' image and the policies that the Honduran constitutional government is promoting. Their brashness does not bother us, but we are taking precautions in case of a treacherous attack. [end recording]

When asked about the strength of the Nicaraguan Air Force and the installation of missiles in that country, he said that those matters concern military intelligence and could not be released to the public.

He also disclosed plans to build more air bases in Honduras for the defense of the country's sovereignty.

Finally, Col Lopez gave his assurance that all the Army commands are prepared to repel an attack. We are not assuming an offensive attitude, but the Central American situation demands that we be on the alert in a defensive plan to preserve peace in our country, he said.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT DENIES 'MASS EXODUS'

PA142105 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretariat's Information and Press Directorate, in Tegucigalpa, on 12 July]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Secretariat, in view of distortions in the international press of data supplied by our Passports Section, wishes to explain the following:

L. It is completely false that the departure of many Hondurans during June and July can be regarded as a mass exodus.

2. This figure is regarded as normal, considering that this is vacation time in our country's bilingual schools and registration time at the study centers of many foreign countries.

3. Basically, these people have gone to the United States, Mexico, and Panama for short periods of time. It has been estimated that they are traveling to those countries to buy certain products available there under extremely favorable conditions.

4. Contrary to what was asserted in a Canadian newspaper, there has been no increase in the number of travelers to that nation.

5. The data supplied by the Passport Section did not indicate that all these travel documents were ordinary, since the list includes special, official, and diplomatic passports as well.

6. The Foreign Affairs Secretariat reasserts that the Honduran people live in total tranquillity, and that despite the threats issued against them by their enemies abroad, they remain firm and dedicated to defending the government system they have freely chosen.

BISHOPS ISSUE MESSAGE ON REGION'S PROBLEMS

PA142000 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] In view of the critical situation affecting Central America and the insistent rumors of imminent war with Nicaragua, the Honduran bishops have declared that the Honduran people neither want nor are promoting a war; instead, they have a deep-rooted desire for peace.

In a war between Central American peoples, which would be a fratricidal conflict, even though the weapons might come from abroad, Honduras would supply the dead. The following is a message by the Honduran bishops on peace, issued yesterday after a plenary session.

1. [As heard] In our latest plenary session, we bishops of Honduras have confirmed the critical situation which faces Central America in general and Honduras in particular. The problems of poverty, characteristic of the underdeveloped nations, already mentioned in our pastoral letter last October, have now been worsened by border tension and rumors of war. In our constant contact with the people, we have observed their increased fear and insecurity in view of the much-publicized risks that the regionlization of the conflicts affecting Central America could absorb Honduras into the current violence spiral.

Our people are aware that a war between Central American countries would, in fact, constitute a fratricidal conflict, a war in which, although the arms came from abroad, we would supply the dead, in a much larger number than ever before due to the improved effectiveness of modern weapons.

We have also confirmed that our people neither want nor are promoting war; instead, they have a deep-rooted desire for peace. Honduras belongs to that innocent population which wants peace, which wants neither division, war, hatred nor injustice -- to which the pope referred, as he began his pilgrimage in Central America, in his message on arrival in Costa Rica on 2 March 1983. We the bishops of Honduras want to bolster with the Head of the Church the desperate clamor rising from this country invoking peace. Even though this cry is not as dramatic as in other sister nations torn by internal strife, we invoke it. Besides, we feel the need, exhorted by the recent words of John Paul II, directly addressing all bishops of Central America, to preserve at all cost the concord among our nations.

Nothing is so unfortunate and alarming as the menance of war that would raze the countries involved, turning them into mournful theaters of foreign interests, as John Paul II told the Central American bishops in Costa Rica on 2 March.

In view of this urgent need for peace, we want to reiterate the criteria set forth in our pastoral letter of 22 October 1982. In that document, we referred with concern to the announcements of armed incidents, the predictions and wagers on an imminent and unavoidable war involving Honduras, and the reports of a general arms buildup also affecting our nation. In view of this, we clearly voice our opposition to war, recalling the phrase of John Paul II when he said that nothing is lost with peace, while everything could be lost in war. He made this statement during the world peace rally on 1 January 1982.

In our letter we said that war, instead of solving our problems, would increase and worsen them. Today, when the situation is even worse than last October and when the results of a war would imply a heavy blow to the lives and development of our peoples, we want to reaffirm our criteria and reiterate, besides, that as Christians, we all must be builders of peace and concord. Only a true reconciliation of our tempers can overcome the spirit of enmity, violence -- either evident or disguised -- and war, all of which only lead to self-destruction, as stated by John Paul II in Leon, Nicaragua, on 4 March 1983.

We must, therefore, remove all obstacles opposed to dialogue, exhaust its possibilities, and keep in mind that dialogue for peace demands large efforts and sacrifieces. We reiterate today what we told the journalists last year, that if they should ever favor something, that should be the cause of peace. We repeat this to all those in Honduras and Central America who have in their hands the mechanisms for a real possibility for negotiations and an effective advance in the dialogue for peace.

Participation in international conferences currently striving to establish the conditions for pacification of our area, including an invitation to permanent observers from neutral countries to guarantee nonbelligerence on our borders, is one possible initiative to promote the climate for dialogue desired by our people and promoted by the Church.

We hereby join the Pope's invitation for peace to those who inside or outside this geographic area favor one way or another ideologic, economic, or military tensions preventing the free development of these countries that are supporters of peace, fraternity, and true human, spiritual, civic, and democratic progress. The pope made this appeal in his speech on arrival in Nicaragua on 4 March 1983.

We want peace and wish that the peoples and their governments may carry out a truly creative effort on behalf of peace. Only thus can we realize the wish of the holy pontiff when he visited this Central America area and insisted on the search for peace among its peoples, so that the borders may not be areas of tension but open arms of reconciliation. This was included in his homily in El Salvador on 6 March 1983.

In this task, Honduran and foreign journalists are seriously enjoined to present information in such a way as to avoid hatred, fears, or unjustified alarm. Besides, they have the difficult obligation of promoting through all honest means available the cause of peace and dialogue. Let us all remember that to promote war would be like crucifying Jesus Christ all over again.

Aware of the dangerous situation threatening our already critical problems, clearly realizing that our peoples neither want nor seek war, willing to use every honest means at our disposal to build the desired peace; we cannot conclude our message without exhorting you all to make use of our prayers, the only means to lead us to an authentic conversion in which we discover God as our father and those around us, near and far, as true brothers.

Speaking of conversion as a means for peace, John Paul II told us: I do not plead for an artificial peace which hides the problems and ignores the spent mechanisms which must be renovated. I refer to peace based on truth, justice, and full recognition of individual rights; a peace for everybody of all ages, conditions, groups, origins, and political options. Nobody must be excluded from the dialogue for peace.

He told the bishops of El Salvador on 6 March that only by considering ourselves children of the same father and brothers of all men, a fact that is born of true conversion, can the development of the Central American peoples be permitted in peace and justice. Let us pray with all our faith that God Almighty may reconcile tempers and soften hearts, particularly of those who see violence as valid recourse.

Let us celebrate the holy year of reconciliation, with its main purpose of reconciling with God and our brothers to renew our efforts and prayers on behalf of that peace that comes from God and which we so dearly desire. Let us pray that the spirit of Our Lord may enlighten the rulers and all those with influence in this Central American area so that, above all personal interest, they may reach a responsible consensus in achieving peace.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 13 July 1983;
[Signed] Monsignor Hector Enrique Santos Hernandez, archbishop of Tegucigalpa and president of the Episcopal Conference; Monsignor (Jaime Brufao Macia), bishop of San Pedro Sula; Monsignor (Marcelo Janine), bishop of Choluteca; Monsignor (Gerardo Escarpone) bishop of Comayagua; Monsignor (Evelio Dominguez Recino), auxiliary bishop of Tegucigalpa; Monsignor (Mauro Multun), prelate of Olancho; Monsignor (Raul Corredo), (?auxiliary) bishop of Choluteca; Monsignor (Oscar Andres Rodriguez), auxiliary bishop of Tegucigalpa and apostolic administrator of Santa Rosa de Copan and secretary of the Episcopal Conference.

NICRAGUA

TORRES ON HONDURAN TROOP MOVEMENT TO BORDER

PA142337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The movement of Honduran troops toward our border is a bad omen, Hugo Torres Jimenez, guerrilla and brigade commander and chief of the Political Directorate of the Sandinist People's Army, said in commenting on imperialism's aggressive buildup against the Nicaraguan people and their revolution.

Commander Torres said that it is really the last straw that General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the chief of the Honduran Army himself, has asked for the intervention of Yankee troops. However, he stressed the fact that the people, with arms in hand, will stand up to the enemies of our process. Times have changed, he said, and the Yankees will not be able to do to the Sandinists what they did to Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala in 1956, because things are different now. Finally, Commander Hugo Torres Jimenez said that this could become the catalyst for a war of catastrophic proportions.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES REFUSES GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION

PA141235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Lisbon, 13 Jul (EFE) -- Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares stated today that he cannot accept an invitation sent to him a week ago by the Nicaraguan Government. The Government of Nicaragua has invited him to visit the country on the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

During a meeting with Lisbon newspaper directors, the prime minister said he cannot accept the invitation because the government he heads has been in office only a month and therefore is facing "a lot of problems" that make a visit outside the country inadvisable.

During his meeting with the newspaper directors, Mario Soares pointed out the significance of the invitation from the Managua authorities at a moment when, he said, "some news media" are trying to present him as the "main agent of U.S. policy in Central America." Apparently Soares was referring to international reports about his support for Sandinist dissident Eden Pastora, "Commander Zero."

LIGHT PLANE COMMANDEERED TO COSTA RICA

PA142303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jul (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Security Ministry has reported that a group of heavily armed persons today hijacked a small Nicaraguan airplane and forced the pilot to take them to Costa Rica. A 10-person commando arrived at La Ponderosa farm, Nicaragua, and forced pilot Cristobal Sierra to take 4 of the rebels to Honduras. However, Sierra said, the flight had to be changed to Costa Rica, due to lack of fuel.

The four anti-Sandinists, three men and a woman, landed at Llano Grande Airport, Liberia, in northwest Costa Rica. They were carrying three rifles, two pistols, and three handgrenades. Security Minister Edmundo Solano gave the information.

According to the first reports, the hijackers are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, which fights the Managua government on the Honduran border. The small airplane, a single-engine Cessna with license numbers 182 YNBRH, arrived in Costa Rica with Carlos Gonzalez Calvo, head of the commando, Cristino Gonzalez Flores, Eduviges Oporto, and Mirian Lira, in addition to Sierra, the pilot.

PAPERS AGAIN REPORT PASTORA CRITICALLY WOUNDED

PA142030 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Heavy fighting continues in the Nicaraguan mountains between counter-revolutionaries and Sandinist forces, according to the Costa Rican press, which also reported that Commander Zero has been critically wounded. LA PRENSA LIBRE, LA NACION, and LA REPUBLICA, of Costa Rica, today reported that the condition of Commander Zero is critical.

Former Sandinist Commander Zero, Eden Pastora, has been wounded, according to an INTERPRESS SERVICE report. The information said that former Sandinist Eden Pastora, chief of the counterrevolutionary Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, was accidentally wounded by his bodyguard, according to Costa Rican press sources.

The incident took place in a camp near Los Chiles, on the Costa Rican border. According to the information, Commander Zero was accidentally shot in the stomach by one of his bodyguards. Pastora was taken to Ciudad Quezada, some 100 km north of San Jose and treated in the residence of doctor (Max Pacheco), and later transferred to an unknown location when the reporters tried to contact him for details of the incident.

Although ARDE spokesmen denied the report, Costa Rican journalists in the northern sector of Costa Rica confirmed the information, saying they had received it from reliable sources.

There is no certainty yet as to the seriousness of the wound, and if in fact the shot was accidental, as claimed by the sources.

Expanding the information from San Jose, INTERPRESS said that the wound inflicted on Pastora last weekend by one of his bodyguards was considered critical by LA PRENSA LIBRE of Costa Rica. One of its correspondents in Ciudad Quezada said that the bullet lodged itself in the stomach of the counterrevolutionary leader, but that there was no information as to what organs were affected.

PASTORA ACCUSES DIRECTORATE OF TERRORISM

PA140452 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1607 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Message from Eden Pastora, commander of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's armed forces, to the Nicaraguan people' date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] After 60 days of war in southern Nicaragua, we are going to talk again with Nicaraguan peasants, workers, tenants, militiamen, Sandinist People's Army soldiers, students -- with all Nicaraguans.

After 2 months of war, the terrorists in power are beginning to place bombs in an attempt to kill us. The bomb [blast on 29 June in San Jose, Costa Rica] was intended for us. Terrorists have began to play with explosives, which is a weapon we have never used, because it is a terrorist weapon, and we are not terrorists. We are Sandinist revolutionary men. We are mature men who have had to go to war to fight against the National Directorate. We have never practiced terrorism, not even against Somoza.

There has already been too much bloodshed caused by the National Directorate and its clique of political oligarchs. There is already too much death and fear, too many prisoners and tortured persons, because of Tomas Borge and his interventionist forces -- the Cubans, who want to intervene in our country, and who in turn also face intervention by Soviet forces in Cuba. They have begun to speak a different language. There is already too much pain and blood.

Our answer to this terrorist act was a noble gesture. We immediately released the 37 prisoners of war, members of the Sandinist People's Militia we had captured in Jalca. We will release as many prisoners as we capture. We feel we do not have the right to kill others. We cannot kill or torture. We do not advocate taking political prisoners, blackmail, and terrorism, like the terrorists who govern Nicaragua today -- the National Directorate. They are traitors who betrayed the most beautiful revolution in history, the Sandinist People's Revolution, and today they want to kill with bombs, explosives, and buckshot all those who oppose their treason.

We do not advocate, like Tomas Borge, sending one or two agents of the Nicaraguan State Security to set off bombs in Costa Rica. Why doesn't Tomas lead the troops that come to fight against the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, against a nation that struggles for its liberation? Because Tomas is a coward, terrorist, liar, and hypocrite; he is arrogant, a dictator, and a tyrant. He is all these things when he says he is capable of forgiving the Somozist guards but will never forgive me. I will never ask the forgiveness of a tyrant. I will die fighting face to face, on my feet until the last moment. Tomas Borge does not own the honor, lives, and properties of the Nicaraguans, to forgive or kill whomever he wants.

One day the armed people of Nicaragua, the peasants and workers, myself among them, will enter Managua. If Tomas Borge and his whole corrupt clique, the corrupt and traitorous collective and the political oligarchy that misgovern the country, have not fled toward their masters, I will tear their tongues out. I will tear out Tomas Borge's tongue because he is a coward and a genocidist. The FSLN National Directorate is a genocidal directorate. It is massively killing our people in the north, south, Atlantic, Pacific, and central parts of Nicaragua.

However, in the end the National Directorate, General Ochoa, and all the Cuban, Bulgarian, German, Soviet, and Chilean interventionists will have to face, as they are doing now, a nation.

In May we started the war with 700 armed peasants who had rebelled. Today, 2 months later, we have 2,300 peasants. By 19 July we will have 4,000 peasants. Throughout southern Nicaragua we will have many workers. We will have them in Leon on 19 July.

Today, 60 days after having started the armed hostilities in souther Nicaragua, we are fighting over an area of 3,000 square km; a 90-km front and 80 km inland [figures as heard]. On the Atlantic front, we are fighting up to 150 km inland. Tomorrow or the day after, someday, we will fight throughout the 140,000 square km of our homeland's territory. We will hear the peasants fire their sacred gunpowder in every corner where there is a Cuban interventionist. Just as Sandino yesterday fired against the U.S. imperialists, today we fire against the Soviets, Bulgarians, Russians, Germans, Cubans, and Chileans.

Hear me, people of Nicaragua: After our 48-hour pause, when we shouted to the world that we needed help for this democratic struggle, Jaime Wheelock Roman, the oligarch disguised as a revolutionary, the demagogic leftist bourgeois, came with a deputy minister and his brother and a long retinue of followers. They were trying to pretend before the people of Nicaragua and the world that everything was normal in the southern areas. They all came by horse, in a caravan, and fell in to an ambush that ARDE Forces had prepared.

The democratic Sandinist revolutionary forces are struggling against the foreign intervention, because history has repeated itself and our homeland has been occupied again. Both Jaime Wheelock and his retinue of followers were dressed as civilians; only the escorts were dressed in military garb. That is why our companeros of ARDE fired against those dressed in uniform, and respected the civilians' lives. One of Jaime Wheelock's escorts was mortally wounded. In all his life as a pen-pusher Jaime Wheelock had never been so close to combat as he was there. He fled, digging his spurs into the horse's sides, like a sacred girl.

We will go without rest until the foreign masters and their Nicaraguan lackeys have been expelled. We will not stop the war while the National Directorate and its corrupt clique insists on turning Nicaragua into a large base and puts the peasants in concentration camps for the simple crime of disagreeing with their lowly actions.

PART II: EL DIA INTERVIEW WITH TOMAS BORGE

PA141800 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 18

["Second and last" part of Enrique Salazar interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge in Managua; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Salazar] Reagan insists that the Sandinist government is receiving aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union. If the U.S. aggression is maintained or gets worse, would there be a possibility of "looking to" the socialist camp?

[Borge] We have a policy of nonalignment and friendship with all the people and governments of the world that gies us their friendship and cooperation. Our friendship with Cuba is a close one. It is based on principles. Cuba has been deeply respectful of our decision and has helped us beyond its own international obligations. That is, Cuba's aid goes beyond the limits of simple international obligations. We maintain a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union also. The Soviet Union daily incrases its economic and technological aid to us. This is not a problem of looking at the socialist camp but of maintaining our own plans, which include friendship with all the people and governments of the world, including, of course, the Soviet Union, as a huge country whose existence no one can ignore and whose solidarity no one can ignore either.

On U.S. Regionalism

[Salazar] What effect does the "regional" character the United States is giving its counterrevolutionary aggression have on the defense of the Sandinist revolution?

[Borge] The regional conception the United States has of Central America is nothing but a tool to avoid solution to Central American problems. We have insisted on Nicaraguan having bilateral contact with Honduras to solve specific problems, specific contradictions that exist between our two countries, and also bilateral talks with the United States to solve problems that in the opinion of that country or of Nicaragua, are a reason for conflict between our two governments and countries. The regional character the United States is giving to the situation has to do with the regional character it is giving to its policy of aggression on Central America.

On one hand there is the specific situation of El Salvador, which is a source of great concern to the Reagan government because this is a people's war, a revolutionary war, a civil war, and the United States -- in order to regionalize the conflict to favor its aggressive regional policy -- has sent forces trained in the United States to invade our country. It is trying to create the image that here, also, there is a civil war. The United States says: We are going to resolve those problems to pacify Central America. But the truth is that the problem of El Salvador is one and that of Nicaragua is another. In Nicaragua there are only two alternatives: Either Reagan gets these assassin guards out of here, or we will do it. There is no other alternative: Either Reagan gets them out, or we will exterminate them!

[Salazar] Do you think the Contadora Group effort has stopped U.S. intervention?

[Borge] The Contadora Group effort not only has stopped U.S. aggression in the area, I believe that if it were not for that group, international solidarity, and the concern that U.S. intervention provokes in many parts of the world, U.S. intervention would be larger and more brutal.

The Economy and Its Problems

[Salazar] What effect is the defense of the Sandinist Revolution having on the national economy of Nicaragua?

[Borge] Regarding the effect that the aggression on our country is having on the national economy, I can tell you that we have been advancing in agricultural and livestock production despite the war. We have already had the largest coffee harvest in the country's history.

Next year we are going to plant more land with cotton. We will plant 170,000 manzanas. Last year we had the drought problem. We hope this year we will not have that kind of problem. We expect to harvest enough sorghum to increase the production of chickens, eggs, etc. This will help us considerably increase production to feed the population.

This does not mean that the revolution's efforts to defend Nicaragua do not hurt, and seriously, our economic development and social programs. There is the case of roads that can't be built because armed activities do not permit it, homes that can't be built -- I am referring to the social effects -- because it is not possible, because of the use being given to the infrastructure, and because it is impossible to do these things, especially in war zones. Even the supply of staples has been hampered by the war situation on the border. It is no longer possible to quietly introduce supplies in some parts of the country, because the counterrevolutionary bands have a tendency, a predilection, toward attacks on civilian transport.

[Salazar] How do you view the economic policy of "barter" among the underdeveloped countries to face the economic blockade of the industrialized countries, the foreign debt, and finance shortages? Specific examples of this policy are Mexico and Brazil, which agreed on a barter policy to cover economic deficits.

[Borge] We have a barter program with Costa Rica, for example, and it has been successful. This is a good way to solve some problems resulting from a shortage of resources, the pressure of the foreign debt, and finance shortages. Mexico and Brazil are engaged in barter. If we were in a condition to do it, we would propose barter to other countries. With Costa Rica, I insist, we have been doing it since the days of President Carazo. We have done it and we will continue doing it with that neighbor.

This is what is easier for us. We are two poor countries affected by the international economic crisis and other factors that are somewhat different in Costa Rica and in Nicaragua. But, in the framework of this true situation, we are engaged in barter that has been advantageous to the economies of the two countries.

COMMANDER VALDIVIA DETAILS RAILWAY PROJECT

PA142146 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Speech by Guerrilla Commander Jose Valdivia at the inauguration of a railway project in Chinandega on 10 July -- recorded]

[Text] The construction of the new Nicaraguan railroad starts with a first stretch that will link the port of Corinto with Chinandega. After this, its construction will continue on to Managua, until the 140 km of main routes are completed, as well as the approximately 200 km of access routes to stations, branches, factories, and large production areas.

Work on the second phase of the railroad project that will open a path to the Atlantic coast [words indistinct] will begin early next year. The path to the Atlantic coast includes plans for a first phase that will include a Managua [name indistinct] strech [words indistinct] developed on the coast, in Zelaya Sur.

We are going to recount some events leading to the construction of the new Nicaraguan railroad. Following the [word indistinct] storm that caused so much damage to the transportation and economic infrastructure last year, the Cuban Government offered to collaborate with our country. Since the railroad was most seriously effected economically, with the route from Corinto to Leon practically destroyed, an agreement was established whereby Cuba would evaluate the railroad from Corinto to Managua and would plan the project for a new railroad in conjunction with Nicaraguan technicians. The technicians from the Cuban and Nicaraguan organizations MITRANS [Transportation Ministry] and MICONS [construction Ministry], in preparing the evaluation of the Puerto Corinto-Managua railway, recommended the replacement of the narrow 1,077-mm gauge tracks currently used in Nicaragua for the standard-gauge track measuring 1,435 mm.

Later, Cuban Construction Minister Comrade Jose Lopez Moreno and Comrade Sergio Ramirez of the Nicaraguan Government Junta agreed to extend the collaboration to the construction of the wide-track railroad to Granada, and to study the route to the Atlantic coast. Under these conditions, the current railraod collaboration program can be considered to have five basic tasks: the Puerto Corinto-Managua railroad project, its construction, its exploitation, the technical-economic study of the Managua-Granada route, and the technical-economic study of the railway to the Atlantic coast.

The following conclusions and recommendations are the result of the technical-economic study of the main Corinto-Managua route carried out by Cuban and Nicaraguan technicians in July 1982.

The main Corinto-Managua route and its installations are currently in a very poor technical state and are very deteriorated. The deterioration, lack of [words indistinct] material, lack of basic means for exploitation, and the bad technical condition of the route, do not guarantee current, much less future, railroad transportation. 3. [Number as heard] Under the present conditions of the existing railroad tracks and installations, and in accordance with the country's socioeconomic development, it is recommended that a new main Corinto-Managua railroad route be constructed. 4. The only value [as heard] of the railroad between Corinto and Managua is the [word indistinct] terrain which can be used very effectively for a railroad. 5. If it is possible to have a 10-band railroad with tracks 1,435 mm wide it would be advantageous [words indistinct]. 6. Ninety percent of the existing layout can be used for the construction of the new railroad. 7. Furthermore, the use of 10 bands represents a greater advantage such as increased speed when carrying larger volumes of cargo and passengers, reducing the ton per km and passenger per km costs. This represents less outlay to run the railroad. In general, it offers a more favorable outlook for railroad development and for the country.

RAMIREZ SPEAKS AT RAILWAY PROJECT INAUGURATION

PA150224 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Speech by Commander Sergio Ramirez at the inauguration of a railway project in Chinandega on Sunday 10 July, broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Excerpts] ... a few basic issues. First, that in this simple ceremony with the workers of this project, in which the Cuban brothers are collaborating, we are fulfilling one of this country's historical dreams.

At this simple and humble ceremony, we are today starting no less than the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. It is not a waterway, as the imperialists have always imagined it, but a dry canal, a railway canal that will allow us to transport cargo and passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. This is not only a historic Nicaraguan dream, but one of the great dreams of the revolution, that we begin to fulfill here today with the construction of this route.

This means that this gigantic task, which will be a task for the entire country, of carrying the railroad first from Corinto to Chinandega -- with switching and cargo yards complete with buildings and warehouses built here -- to continue later to Leon and from Leon to Managua and from Managua to Granada and from there through Boaco and Chontales to Zelaya Sur, to El Rama and from El Rama to the Bluff port, is a really historic task that will take more than just a few years, efforts, or resources. It is a task to which we will all have to be devoted for a long time.

We are going to construct a modern railroad with wide tracks, for which we have obtained, in the first place, the fraternal and solidary collaboration of the Cuban brothers for technical design, for construction equipment that we do not have in the country, and for topographical design that they carry out along with Nicaraguan workers and technicians. For the acquisition of the tracks and railroad equipment, we will receive collaboration from various countries in the world, among them Spain, from which we have already purchased the tracks; Yugoslavia, from which we might possibly buy the rolling stock; and other countries that will join this project. As Commander Valdivia pointed out, this is a very costly project, not only in investment for construction but also in the equipment, such as locomotives, railroad cars, etc.

At the same time, we will construct the railway bridge out to the Isla de Corinto. We are going to start work on the Corinto coastal defense project, for which we have already signed a collaboration treaty with the Dutch Government, which means the construction of a huge breakwater that will protect the people and the port of Corinto from erosion. We are at the same time construction a deep-water port in Bluff Point, facing Bluefield, which is the equivalent of the port of Corinto for the Atlantic coast. The construction of this port has already begun, and we have obtained the collaboration of the Bulgarian people and Government for this project.

At the same time our country is engaged in the construction of a sugar mill in Malacatoya. It will be the largest mill in Central America and will be the largest that will exist in the country. For this we also have the support of the Cuban Government and people.

We are going to initiate at the end of the year the construction of a cardboard factory in Leon. Next year we will begin construction of a textile factory in Esteli, a tin can factory Sebaco, and a fruit and juice canning factory also in Sebaco. We are carrying out a dairy project in the (Chinteto) area in Managua, and we are carrying out a rice project in the central plain of the Leon Department, the (Zamoray-Ros) project.

This year we have also initiated work on the Asturias hydroelectric project, which involves an enlargement of the Rio Tuma Dam. We also have completed plans for construction of a hydroelectric dam on the Ye-Ye River, in Siuna, in the north Atlantic area.

Next August we will begin to operate the first geothermal energy plant here in Momotombo, which will produce 35 megawatts.

Therefore, comrades, from now on we will have to defend the Nicaraguan right to construct this canal through Nicaragua, to construct this railroad with the supportive help of the Cuban people and government, without foreign interference and intervention.

ARDE REPORTS CAPTURE OF LOCAL MILITIA COMMANDER

PA141640 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0014 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 13 (DPA) -- An anti-Sandinist group has captured David Uban Hernandez, Sandinist People's Militia commander for the San Miguel area. The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) issued a bulletin saying that the Sandinist commander is a prisoner of war in Nicaraguan territory, where he was captured. ARDE also reports the death of private Carlos Fonseca Vasquez, a Costa Rican who had joined the ARDE forces in San Carlos, Nicaragua.

ARDE REPORTS FIGHTING BY ATLANTIC FRONT

PA141825 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 13 Jul 83

[War report No. 32 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command in "The Nicaraguan Mountains" on 11 July]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that on 9 July 1983 at 1130 our heroic squads of the Atlantic front under the command of Companero Bruno fought a contingent of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], the army that is intervening against our national sovereignty, in (Tecara), on the Rio Grande de Matagalpa. After 3 hours of fighting, we inflicted nine casualties on our people's enemy. We regret that (?two) of our companeros were wounded in the action.

The Atlantic front of the ARDE Armed Forces continues to intensely fight in our homeland and with a high morale. Without totalitarianism or a return to the past; free fatherland or death!

U..S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST NICARAGUA SCORED

PA140238 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Jul 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Ever since Ronald Reagan became President in 1981, the CIA and the Pentagon have begun implementing plans to destroy the Sandinist revolution. Economic, political, and military aggression are part of the thick file of actions carried out by Yankee imperialism against the new Nicaragua. Regarding military aggression, the first actions included the gathering of several organizations of former Somozist guardsmen to form the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN. Certain counterrevolutionaries who were oligarchs were added to the FDN in an effort to give a less repulsive image to this organization.

Despite the broad U.S. support, which included the creation of an FDN General Staff to direct military actions, the so-called FDN has crashed against the firmness and courage of Sandinist combatants.

For 9 months the FDN has failed in repeated attempts to occupy Jalapa, the largest city in the Jalapa Valley, in Nueva Segovia Department, on the border with Honduras.

Thousands of former Somozist guardsmen, installed in camps located in Honduran territory, can only show, as war trophies, the destruction of farm [brief break in transmission] near the border, as well as kidnappings and murders of defenseless townspeople.

Although it is difficult to estimate enemy casualties because they take their dead and wounded to the other side of the border, Commander Manuel Salvatierra, deputy commander of Nicaragua's 1st Military Region, has said that he estimated that there were approximately 1,000 [brief break in transmission]. The increasing participation of the Honduran Army is a significant factor in the aggressions against Nicaragua. Honduran heavy artillery is fired on areas that are subsequently used by former Somozist guardsmen to enter Nicaragua. Tectecacinte, a town near the borderline, has been the target of Honduran mortar shells.

Edgar Chamorro, one of the chiefs of the anti-Sandinist groups, recently announced that approximately 5,000 former Somozist guardsmen are preparing to attack Nicaragua. However, according to Nicaraguan official sources, a direct invasion is what will really occur.

Commanders Tomas Borge and Luis Carrion, members of the FSLN National Directorate, have disclosed that Honduran officers, headed by Army Commander General Gustavo Alvarez, together with U.S. military advisers and FDN representatives, drafted a new strategy during a meeting recently held in Tegucigalpa.

It was said that the bombing of strategic points in Nicaragua [as heard] with planes bearing no identification was planned in order to justify a direct aggression against Nicaragua. They also planned attacks on one or more Honduran towns to be carried out by counterrevolutionaries wearing uniforms of the Sandinist People's Army.

Carrion warned that the presence of U.S. officers and troops at the Puerto Castilla military base is a first step to make Honduras a starting point for a direct aggression.

The new aggressive plans against Nicaragua confirm the opinion that to Washington, bent on destroying the Sandinist revolution, there is no alternative other than taking a bigger step in its criminal aggression.

According to observers of the area, the coming months are very danrerous because Reagan, who will apparently seek reelection in 1984, might implement the announced direct armed aggression against Nicaragua despite opposition by important U.S. social and political sectors.

DISPUTES AMONG REAGAN AIDES ON 'DEBATEGATE' NOTED

FL141339 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Washington -- Political observers have said here that an insurmountable dispute is beginning to take place among President Ronald Reagan's closest aides as a result of the "debategate" scandal.

Exchanges of criticism and charges, some of which can be regarded as personal revenge, and disputes have been gathering momentum among the various groups of advisers and aides of the U.S. President.

At the center of the rivalry ignited by "debategate" now are the charges exchanged by CIA Director William Casey and White House Chief of Staff James Baker.

This scandal has also been instrumental in bringing to the surface the deep disagreements over U.S. foreign policy existing between the Department of State and National Security Adviser William Clark.

ECUADOREAN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION VIEWED

PA142015 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] We will now comment on Ecuador's socioeconomic situation.

The Ecuadorean people currently face serious problems because their economy is in crisis. There is also the problem of the natural disasters due to the heavy rains, which have affected agricultural activities. It must also be noted that Ecuador has a hugh foreign debt, involving several million dollars.

Quito was recently affected by landslides, the result of heavy rains. In Chimborazo, 200 people were killed by these natural disasters. In addition, crops were lost.

In several parts of Ecuador, many peasants have been left homeless and in poverty, without even the most essential things for daily sustenance. As a result of this, many are unemployed [words indistinct] also affected sugar cane production. For this reason, the government has had to import from other countries. Many friendly countries are sending aid to their Ecuadorean brothers, in accordance with their abilities.

Ecuador's crucial economic problem centers on its large foreign debt. The payment of amortization and interest greatly affects its economy, and its small revenues from exports hardly suffice to cover this area of expenditure. There are other loans for which not even the interest has been paid. According to certain statistical data, in 1982 the foreign debt totaled $2.491 trillion. That same year, Ecuador paid in amortization, that is, in interest, a total of $2.745 billion [figures as heard] with a very high deficit.

It was recently learned that Ecuador is trying to refinance its debt. With this in mind, the government has decreed the devaluation of the currency on two different occasions: once in 1982, and again in March this year. The exchange rate of the sucre in relation to the dollar thus increased, as did the prices of staples and fuels. As a result of this, the people's poverty and hunger have increased. This has led to a number of strikes and protest demonstrations against these drastic economic measures. Without fear of making a mistake, we can say that general dissatisfaction still prevails in that South American country.

Ecuador's Sole Workers Front and other workers' organizations have called a strike to demand solutions to the economic problems. The teachers joined them to demand salary increases and other things to improve their difficult situation.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Meeting With Perez

FL121807 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Members of a high-level Romanian delegation which has been visiting our country since yesterday were received today by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Patan, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Romanian Communist Party's Political Executive Committee and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets. Discussed at the meeting were ideas concerning cooperation between the two countries.

Patan heads the Romanian delegation to the Joint Cuban-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers, heads the Cuban delegation. The commission will discuss the coordination of long-term plans for the 1986-90 period.

Transport Cooperation Reviewed

FL122130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, today met here in the capital with Ion Patan, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of the technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed funds.

Ion Patan leads his country's delegation to the fifth session of the Cuban-Romanian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. During the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two officials reviewed matters related to cooperation in the automotive and maritime transportation field. The Romanian leader also met with Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, and exchanged notes on the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Trade Officials

FL141945 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has met with a Romanian delegation led by Ion Patan, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets.

Discussed at this meeting was the status of trade between the two countries thus far this year.

The Romanian delegation also met with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

At these two meetings, the Cuban officials and the Romanian delegation discussed the prospects of trade and cooperation between their two countries.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL142335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The fifth session of the Cuban-Romanian Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has concluded with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Ion Patan, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of the technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the party Central Committee.

The protocol covered the fulfillment of the previous session's agreements for cooperation, development of industrial objectives, trade, and planning. The delegations also discussed the Las Camariocas specific plan for long-range cooperation and joint work in the maritime transportation sector.

FURTHER REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Delegates Visit Rural Areas

FL090110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The activities of the international conference "Health for Everyone; 25 Years of the Cuban Experience" today consisted of visits to medical service centers in towns and provinces in the interior of the country.

Groups of delegates visited health and community institutions in the town of (Micara), a Second Front town in Santiago Province, as well as in Rafael Freire, Holquin, and the Isle of Youth.

During the tours, the delegates to the conference had the opportunity to appreciate the accomplishments of Cuba in the field of medicine and to analyze the Cuban model of rural first aid. At the same time, they enjoyed social encounters with local authorities at community organizations.

Conference Concludes

FL112358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] The international conference "Health for Everyone: 25 Years of the Cuban Experience" concluded successfully last Saturday after 5 days of sessions in the Palace of Conventions. The conference was attended by 1,350 delegates from 96 countries who covered 5 main topics, held 5 main conferences, discussed 30 papers and 5 topics at large, and held 4 special sessions.

During the event there were over 400 speeches by delegates. The last work session turned into a militant demonstration in the struggle for peace, against war; for disarmament; in condemnation of the arms race; in rejection of nuclear holocaust; in solidarity with the struggle of the people for a better future; in repudiation of the crimes of imperialism and its puppets in Central America and other parts of the world; and in protest against racial discrimination and the practice of neofacism.

In his closing remarks, Jose Jordan, president of Cuba's National Congress of Scientific Societies [title as heard], described the conference as follows:

[Begin recording] More than a meeting of scientists, this has been a meeting between peoples. [end recording]

Professor Jordan pointed to Cuba's achievements in 25 years of revolutionary experience, said:

[Begin recording] But Cuba does not boast about these achievements. Cuba does not wish to put on airs with its fraternal countries. No, Cuba shares with them in their health needs and makes sacrifices. Marti said: The fatherland is an altar, not a pedestal. For Cubans, the fatherland has become greater and has matured. For Cubans, fatherland is now mankind. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Public Health Work, Successes

FL141335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday called on physicians to become health militants. Fidel spoke during the afternoon session of the first working day of the Fourth Session of the Second Legislature of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], which began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions. During this session, the deputies unanimously approved the report and law on public health, for which ANPP President Flavio Bravo made the following introduction: [Begin recording] Among its objectives, this law, in general, outlines the managing guidelines of the work that has to be developed in the health system, standards for relations between state agancies and bodies, and establishes the duties and rights of the people, of the Public Health Ministry, and of the institutions and units comprising the national health system. Not only does it represent the integration of the existing proliferous and dispersed legislation, but it is also wholly conceived as a national health system, because it totally regulates the fundamental aspects of this state activity. It serves as superior standardizing foundation for the complementary legislation that our public health's immediate and future development will require, and which forces the application of the health plans ordered by our party during the first and second congresses. [end recording]

Likewise, Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, read a report on the accomplishments of his ministry. In the report, Sergio del Valle noted the role played by the commander of chief in the revolution that has taken place in the field of Cuban public health. He said: [Begin recording] During the past few years, characterized by serious economic difficulties we all know about, Comrade Fidel has given his continued and personal support to help us obtain the resources needed by our health institutions, and the most advanced technology for the care of the people. He has been directly concerned with the construction of new projects and the most just distribution among the country's provinces. He has watched over the situation of the pharmaceutical products to see to it that not a single essential medicament is missing, and has made every effort to expand as much as possible the possibility of producing them in the country.

He has prepared an integral policy of specialties. He has improved the training of health personnel in all spheres. He has given us one more proof of this creative intelligence with the establishment of the medical sciences detachment and creation of internships in rural and municipal hospitals. What we owe him in the ideological training of our leaders, physicians, nurses, technicians, and other health workers is priceless. This has already been manifested in an impressive spirit of internationalist solidarity and willingness to serve any fraternal people at any time and under any conditions. [end recording]

The public health minister's report notes the numerous gains made by our country in that sphere during nearly 25 years of revolutionary experience. Among the most relevant successes, he recalled that presently Cuba has 16,833 physicians, almost 4,000 dentists, more than 30,000 nurses, more than 29,000 intermediate level health technicians and, in addition, has 256 hospitals, 397 polyclinics, 255 medical offices, 146 clinics, 21 blood banks, and 81 maternal homes.

The report also points out that the child mortality rate has been reduced to levels that can only be compared to those of developed countries. Life expectancy at time of birth has been raised to 73.5 years. Some infectious diseases have been eradicated and others are in the process of being eradicated. Among the gains noted, it is reported that last year our people benefited from medical care that included 49.4 million doctor's appointments, and that the state spends more than 60 pesos annually per person.

[Begin Del Valle recording] Cuban public health will be known for its high technical and scientific qualifications, its demanding organization, its revelant ethical and humane values, its superior training in specialties, its significant social equality, and its irrevocable internationalist nature, and for the determined participation of all the people. Only in that way can we become the medical superpower that Fidel, the people, and mankind long for from Cuba. [end recording]

Deputy Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the party's Central Committee, referred to the report submitted by the public health minister this way: [Begin recording] It was really very emotional to hear Comrade Sergio Del Valle's report, because of its depth and the importance of the contents and because of Comrade Del Valle's modesty. I believe that this recognition of Comrade Fidel's work for Cuba and the world should be recorded by the National Assembly as one of the most beloved documents. The speech by the minister of public health was even more brilliant because our public health minister is the heroic physician who, while in the Sierra [Maestra mountain range] and after the battles, remained in no man's land caring for the wounded of the rebel army and those of the enemy. [applause] The man who made the speech also has the immense glory of having been the personal physician of Camilo Cienfuegos. [end recording]

Later in the day, Fidel made a speech in response to the optimistic evaluation of one of the deputies. He noted that the gains listed in the report are doubtlessly remarkable because they took palce during the most difficult year. [Begin recording] As we move into the future, the gains attained so far should serve us as an example to continue to redouble efforts in this field. In addition, we must ponder the new problems that we will have to confront in future years. We have already eliminated many diseases. We have greatly reduced the child mortality rate. According to what Sergio explained, this year we are averaging around 15.2 [no explanation given for the figure] We do not yet know the final result.

I believe that all the intensive care we have extended this year will help the statistics by about 1.23 annually in the child mortality rate. We are reaching top figures in many aspects. The director of the World Health Organization explained to me that we could have other types of health problems, the problems being faced by a developed country, such as different types of illnesses, cardiovascular diseases, circulatory diseases, cancer.

The life expectancy is higher, the number of aged requiring care is greater, new specialities have to be developed, there must be prevention, education of the people in health problems, struggle against sedentariness, obesity. All those things become more numerous. I believe that if the masses participated in this battle, we will also need the participation of the massss in this phase.

There are still many fields to develop. Perhaps we will need better sanitary education for the people. We will need certain resources that some countries are trying to develop, such as teaching everyone what to do in the case of cardiac arrest. Something that a person standing by could do, when the victim's salvation might depend on being resuscitated, revived on the spot. With the mass organizations, the means of mass dissemination, television, and printed press we have, we could move forward in that sense. The physician should become a militant, a health militant. He must be the citizen's adviser, the family's adviser, on everything that affects health, everything that could contribute to improving the living conditions, prolonging life. [end recording]

Fidel indicated that next to the training of medical personnel, we have to work hard in the development of the pharmaceutical industry. He added that in the future there is a possibility of developing the production of medical equipment and, in that sense, we have to train highly qualified workers.

The commander in chief stressed that the revolution has many hopes in the quality of future physicians and their training programs. [Begin recording] If we estimate that presently we are graduating about 2,000 students, by 1988 and the year 2000 we will graduate 50,000 physicians. Then we will have large numbers available for international cooperation, much greater numbers than we have today. [end recording]

He spoke about the great humane and professional quality demonstrated by our internationalist physicians and the excellent willingness to help they possess. [Begin recording] The leap in quality that our system can take would be enormous in the next 15 and 20 years. I believe that the legacy that the revolution will give future generations in the field of medicine is something really valuable, really precious. [end recording]

In closing, Fidel noted that the recently concluded international conference "Health for Everybody: 25 years of the Cuban Experience" had demonstrated that the underdeveloped countries see Cuba as an example of political will, something that is necessary to carry out a revolution in the field of health such as we presently have. [Begin recording] I believe that this contact we have had in the area of health, this interest of the delegates, this cooperation, this support, must be maintained. That is one of the lessons learned. The second thing is that the enthusiasm, the emotion about which the comrade was speaking, must be turned into energy, into purpose. We must continue on this path and multiply our efforts in the field of health, aware of what we have accomplished and what has to be accomplished and the great things we can accomplish in future years. [end recording]

Yesterday's session approved a declaration which constitues a stong appeal for peace, against the threat of a nuclear holocaust by the Cuban parliament. In addition, the decree laws signed by the president of the Council of State were approved. The interpretation of Article No 50 of the republic's Constitution, the report on the liquidation of the 1982 budget, and reports from provincial assemblies -- with a special speech by the president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Santiago de Cuba -- People's Supreme Court, and Office of the Attorney General of the Republic will be taken up during today's sessions.

Castro Speaks on Textbooks

FL141927 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended today the morning session of the 2d day of work of the Fourth Session of the Second Legislature of the National Assembly of the People's Government, which is being held at the Palace of Conventions.

Deputy Antonio Martinez, chairman of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee, opened this morning's session by reading the committee's opinion on the interpretation of Article 50 of the Constitution, which refers to the free distribution of textbooks to promote the right to education.

The deputies approved the opinion which states that Article 50 does not preclude students from buying textbooks.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made a speech to clarify and to elaborate on this matter. [Begin recording] I want to say that this interpretation is quite correct. This is an example of how we have to deal seriously with issues like this which concern legality and the Constitution. Last time we did not want to make a decision on this precisely because we were not fully convinced, because an in-depth study had not been conducted. This is not a ruse or a maneuver to justify a measure.

It is in fact understood that the Constitution gives the possibility for anyone to have a free education. What we have been doing in practice is lending out textbooks. The constitution does not say the books should be donated. The books should be made available. We have been collecting the books.

Thus, by acknowledging this I believe we are strictly and rigorously acting in accordance with the law. Unfortunately, for practical purposes, we cannot sell books as a rule because there are not sufficient books. Initially, we thought about selling them to university students because these are professionals who will need books for reference purposes. We began to sell books to medical students and expressed the desire to do the same with all higher level students. Perhaps it would be useful some day to do it also with mid-level and even elementary students, who could even keep the books as mementos of their school years. They could still make some use of these books.

Yet we cannot sell books now because we are short of them and must keep them so that they can be used for several years.

We have been selling books to medical students and we intend to follow the same policy with other university students. Yet since these books are required in small quantities we have to import them. We have to use foreign currency to buy them; it is not just a matter of printing them. Fortunately, most medical textbooks are printed here. Yet they still represent an additional burden on the country's resources.

Thus this problem will be completely solved and no one should fear that secondary and elementary textbooks will be sold beginning tomorrow. This is not possible now. [end recording]

The dupties also discussed and approved opinions concerning the local organs of the people's government, complaints and suggestions, and financial reports submitted to the ANPP by provincial assemblies. Eddy Fernandez Boada, president of the Santiago de Cuba Provincial Assembly, made a speech concerning the last issue. Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers, expressed the need for greater cooperative between local organs of the people's government and cooperatives.

Santiago de Cuba Report

FL142215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] During this morning's National Assembly debate on the report submitted by the Committee on Local Organs of the People's Government in Santiago de Cuba, deputies from that province expressed their commitment to convert the 30th anniversary of the assult on Moncada into a new victory.

Deputy Jose Ramirez Cruz proposed to the assembly that, given the development of the cooperative integration movement, the people's government should take a more active role in support of that movement. The leader explained that although there had always been good relations with the peasants, relations ought to be strengthened even further at this time.

Deputy Jorge Risquet praised the work accomplished by Santiago de Cuba in the struggle for economic efficiency and also proposed that this achievement be held up as an example for the rest of the country in that effort. The proposals of the two deputies were unanimously approved.

The report presented by the Committee on Local Organs, which evaluated the efforts of the municipal assemblies of the people's government, stated that the reports submitted by the provincial assemblies generally contained errors due to omission of figures and important information. These were some of the difficulties encountered in evaluating the work of the local organs. However, the Committee on Local Organs explained that despite this shortcoming, it was able to make an integral evaluation of the work and concluded that in general, aprogress and achievements were attained.

The committee recommended that the new control system to evaluate proposals made by the voters be terminated and have the proper solutions reported as soon as possible. The committee submitted 15 recommendations which suggested increasing the supply of construction materials and improving repair and maintenance of housing, among others.

Deputy Eddy Fernandez Boada, president of the Santiago de Cuba Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, read the Santiago de Cuba Province report. He reported on the climate of enghusiasm and working spirit prevalent throughout Santiago de Cuba. He said Santiago had completed numerous industrial and social projects which were accomplished with the participation of the masses. He also explained the adverse weather, blights, and other calamities which hit the province in 1981 and 1982.

Fernandez Boada gave a detailed report on the work development and deficiencies and asserted that there would be no problem that could block progress on any front.

The Committee on Local Organs of the People's Government and on Attention to Complaints and Suggestions presented its report after studying the report presented by the Santiago de Cuba Assembly. The report examined the economic efforts in Santiago and described the results as favorable since Santiago exceeded its commercial plan, registering significant growth compared with 1981.

Among other praiseworthy accomplishments in the economic sphere, the committee noted the savings in the implementation of the budget which registered a surplus, a significant cut in circulating currency, and an important increase in the delivery of export funds -- the highest in the country. The province also whowed progress in the mechanisms of economic planning and management despite the deficiencies and difficulties which still persist.

The committee stated that Santiago de Cuba fulfilled its sugar production plan for the 1981-82 harvest. However, it failed to fulfill its coffee production plan although it registered growth compared with the previous year, and the report described as noteworthy the steps taken to fulfill the policies outlined to improve coffee production. The agricultural sector fulfilled its plan and also registered growth, although in some crops results were not favorable. The province registered achievements in conservation, mainly fuel conservation.

Santiago de Cuba presented an excellent record in the fulfillment of plans and has registered growth in commerce, hotel and restaurants, services, self-help construction, and other areas.

The committee recommended that the Santiago de Cuba Executive Committee continue to provide maximum support to the policies for the recovery of the coffee industry. The committee stated that the recommendation is being made because Santiago de Cuba is the country's major coffee producer. Another recommendation urged that higher priority be attached to Santiago's rural bus services, implementing measures that may contribute to improving technical cooperation among available technicians. The committee suggested greater cooperation between local and national enterprises which may help in one way or another to accomplish this goal.

Declaration on Chile

FL150055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The National Assembly of the People's Government today marked next September's 10th anniversary of the death in battle of President Salvador Allende with a strong and vibrant declaration which condemned the Pinochet fascist regime and proclaimed its solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people.

The document, read by Jorge Lezcano, president of the Cuban parliamentary group, expressed the strongest support for the people and the working class of Chile, the recovery of democracy, the release of all prisoners, and the reinstitution of the parliament dissolved by Pinochet.

The delcaration was unanimously approved as all deputies stood to open the afternoon session of the great event under way at the Palace of Conventions.

CHIN A SEN DISCUSSES ANTIGOVERNMENT RESISTANCE

PM141415 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Unnamed "Correspondent" report: "Chin A Sen Supports Surinamese Resistance"]

[Text] Amsterdam -- The Council for the Liberation of Suriname will devote its attention in the future to supporting the resistance groups in Suriname in the expectation that this will lead to the overthrow of the Bouterse regime. The council does not rule out the possibility that in the short term the Surinamese resistance groups will resort to violence.

At a press conference council Chairman Chin A Sen said that resistance groups are to be found in circles of farmers, teachers, the people's militias, the police, and the Army. "You might even say that Bouterse is training people for us," Chin A Sen said.

Chin A Sen said that up to now the council has devoted its energies to short-term projects, but that now a medium- and long-term strategy will be developed. The organization of resistance groups is part of this strategy. Other aspects are the establishment of contacts at home and abroad, especially in the countries of South America and the United States. The council chairman rejected the idea of actions by mercenaries against the Bouterse regime.

The meeting was called to assess the developments surrounding Suriname and the activities of the Liberation Council.

This evaluation was promised 6 months ago, at the time of the council's establishment after the December murders in Suriname.

Yesterday Chin A Sen stated that under Army leader Bouterse Suriname has become a totalitarian state, which makes use of terror and intimidation. This intimidation has been effective, Chin A Sen said, for the Surinamese population is frightened, and fear leads to inertia. "The Surinamese churches are very passive, as are the intellectuals, while the trade unions hardly appear to be an opposition force," Chin A Sen said.

At the international level Suriname's isolation has been broken by Brazil. Chin A Sen said that he could understand Brazil's efforts to hold Suriname back from a Cuban line.

Chin A Sen considers the continuing presence of 120 Cubans in a little country like Suriname "alarming." He said that the Cuban influence in Suriname remains large and that this influence could put Suriname at risk. "If Cubanization continues, Brazil will annex Suriname," said Chin A Sen, who believes that in such a case Venezuela would also support its claims to Suriname territory by force.

The Liberation Council chairman admitted that the planned establishment of a resistance radio station for transmissions to Suriname had failed. Suriname's neighbors refused to cooperate because such a transmitter would be easy to trace and could easily be eliminated. The council is now considering buying broadcasting time from privately owned stations, and a particular station in Venezuela is now being considered.